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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:35:31 ON 18 MAR 2003  
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L2 0 S L1 SSS SAM  
L3 8 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:36:27 ON 18 MAR 2003  
L4 18 S L3

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5324 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:69463  
TITLE: Methods and kits for determining a risk to develop cancer, for evaluating an effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy and for correlating between an activity of a DNA repair enzyme and a cancer  
INVENTOR(S): Livneh, Zvi; Paz-Elizur, Tamar; Blumenstein, Sara  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israël  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003003454	A1	20030102	US 2001-815015	20010323
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-815015	20010323

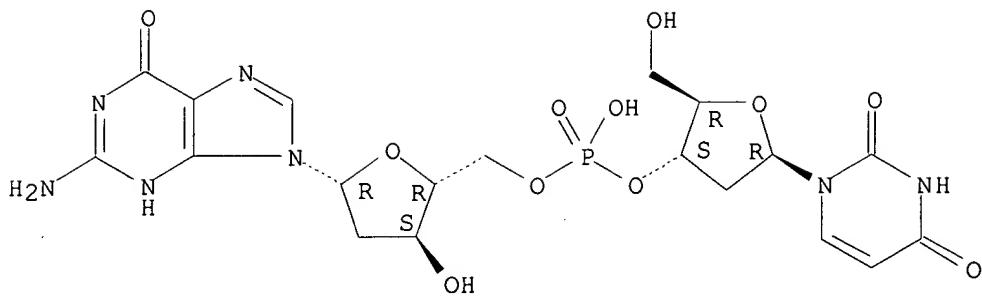
AB Methods and kits for (i) detg. a risk of a subject to develop cancer; (ii) evaluating an effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy administered to a cancer patient; and (iii) detg. a presence of correlation or non-correlation between an activity of at least one DNA repair enzyme and at least one cancer, are disclosed. A 32-P end-labeled dsDNA substrate carrying a site-specific 8-oxoG was used in an assay for 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase activity (OGGA). Protein exts. were analyzed from peripheral lymphocytes of healthy males and females, of smokers, and of patients with various cancers. The mean OGGA in healthy men (7.71.+-.0.95; N=35) was slightly higher than in healthy women (7.19.+-.11.03; N=47), the difference being statistically significant (P=0.019). The mean OGGA in smokers (7.38.+-.1.00; N=34) was similar to that of nonsmokers (7.39.+-.1.06; N=45), indicating that the smoking status had a negligible effect on OGGA. The mean OGGA in lung cancer patients and in lymphoma patients was 6.19.+-.1.63, N=54 and 6.16.+-.1.84, N=18, resp. The OGGA distribution was normal in breast cancer patients and in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients.

IT 479668-84-3 479668-85-4  
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(DNA repair enzyme activity in detg. risk to develop cancer, in evaluating effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy and in correlation with cancer)

RN 479668-84-3 CAPLUS  
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxyuridylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-, complex with 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1  
CRN 82137-71-1  
CMF C19 H24 N7 O11 P

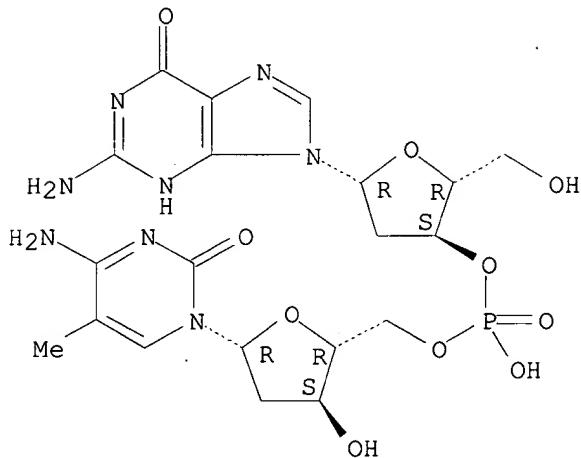
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 53078-95-8  
CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



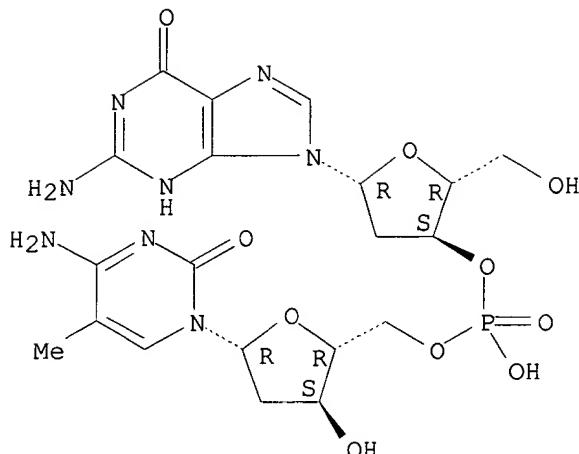
RN 479668-85-4 CAPLUS

CN Guanosine, thymidylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-, complex with  
2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (1:1) (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8  
CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

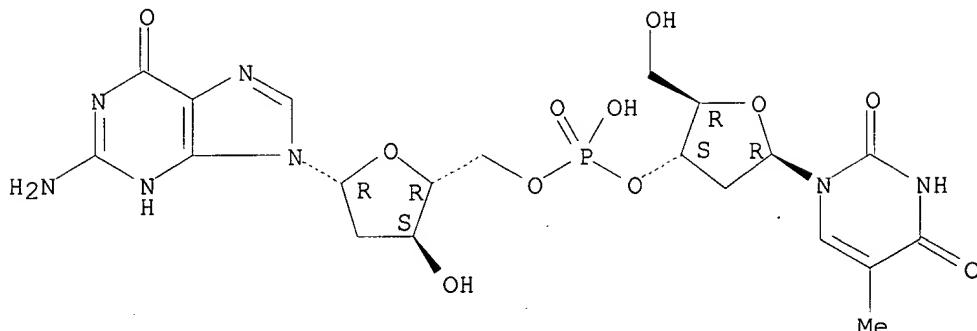
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 4251-20-1  
CMF C20 H26 N7 O11 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:871508 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:282316

TITLE: Methylation of the 5' CpG island of the p16/CDKN2 tumor suppressor gene in normal and transformed human tissues correlates with gene silencing

AUTHOR(S): Gonzalez-Zulueta, Mirella; Bender, Christina M.; Yang, Allen S.; Nguyen, TuDung; Beart, Robert W.; Van Tournout, Jan M.; Jones, Peter A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USC/Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, USA

SOURCE: Cancer Research (1995), 55(20), 4531-5  
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472

PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Loss of heterozygosity on 9p21, where the p16/CDKN2 tumor suppressor and the p15INK4B cell cycle regulator genes are located, is a common genetic alteration in bladder cancer. However, it has been difficult to demonstrate homozygous deletions and intragenic mutations in either of these two genes in primary transitional cell carcinomas (TCC) of the bladder. Similarly, colon cancer-derived cell lines have shown no

homozygous deletions of the p16/CDKN2 locus in contrast to a wide variety of tumor-derived cell lines. The authors have investigated abnormal methylation of the 5' CpG islands of the p16/CDKN2 and p15INK4B genes as an alternative mechanism of inactivation of these genes in bladder and colon cancers. De novo methylation of the 5' CpG island of p16/CDKN2 was obsd. in 12 of 18 (67%) uncultured bladder TCCs and in 2 of 3 (67%) bladder cell lines. In contrast, only 1 of 10 (10%) colon carcinomas showed methylation of the 5' CpG island of p16/CDKN2. It was striking to find that this region was extensively methylated and the gene not expressed in the normal colonic mucosa of 6 of 10 (60%) patients with colon cancer, whereas 5 of the corresponding colon tumors showed no methylation and high levels of p16/CDKN2 expression. The data show a significant correlation (two-sided) between the absence of p16/CDKN2 expression and methylation of its 5' CpG island in bladder tumors, cell lines, and normal colon mucosa. In contrast, no assocn. was obsd. between expression and methylation status of the 5' CpG island of p15INK4B. The results suggest that the p16/CDKN2 tumor suppressor gene may be inactivated by methylation of its 5' CpG island in TCCs of the bladder. The authors also present evidence of methylation of the 5' CpG island in this autosomal gene in normal colonic tissue.

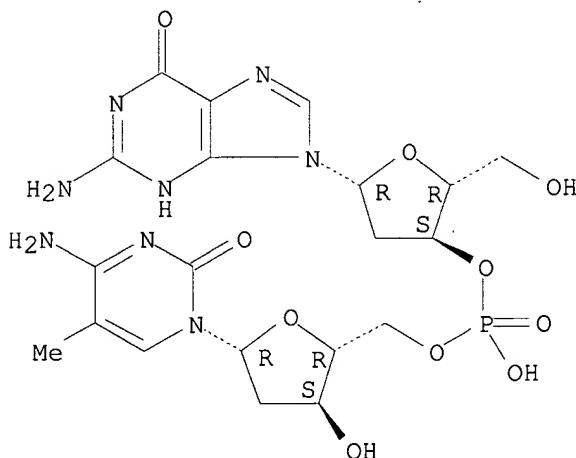
IT 53078-95-8

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of p16/CDKN2 suppressor gene in normal human colon and transitional cell carcinomas of bladder)

RN 53078-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:70272 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:70272

TITLE: 5-Methylcytosine in genes with methylation-dependent regulation

AUTHOR(S): Volpe, Pietro; Iacovacci, Paolo; Butler, Richard H.; Eremenko, Tamilla

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Rome Tor Vergata', Rome, Italy

SOURCE: FEBS Letters (1993), 329(3), 233-7

CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB An asym. distribution of deoxy-5-methylcytidylic acid-inhibiting

restriction sites (dcm-sites) takes place in ten human genes regulated by 5-methylcytosine. These genes are dcm-site enriched upstream and dcm-site poor downstream. Along them, there is a scattering of hypermethylatable introns and hypomethylatable exons with a common code: the 5mCpG dinucleotides characterize promoters; Gp5mCs characterize introns; Tp5mCs and Cp5mCs are in small concns. in exons. Housekeeping genes contain more dcm-sites when compared with tissue-specific genes. This depends on the higher no. of dcm-sites in their promoters and introns. In exons, the relatively lower no. of dcm-sites is almost the same in both housekeeping and tissue-specific genes. Going from 5' to 3', the av. frequency of occurrence of these sites per nucleotide units decreases in introns and increases in exons. This difference is highly discriminated for tissue-specific and less discriminated for housekeeping genes.

IT 53078-95-8

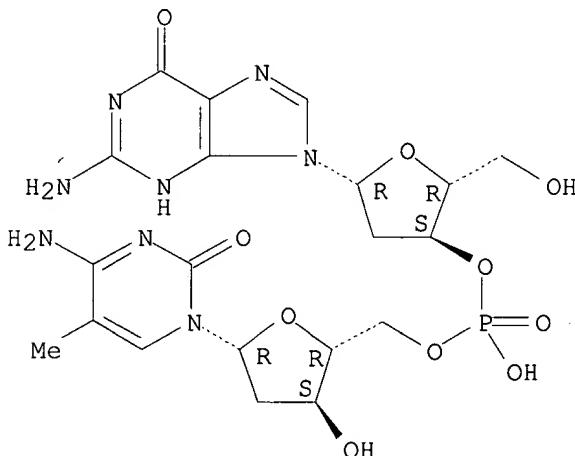
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(introns contg., DNA methylation and transcriptional regulation in relation to)

RN 53078-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:464805 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:64805

TITLE: Nuclear extracts of chicken embryos promote an active demethylation of DNA by excision repair of 5-methyldeoxycytidine

AUTHOR(S): Jost, Jean Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Friedrich Miescher Inst., Basel, CH-4002, Switz.

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1993), 90(10), 4684-8

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nuclear exts. of chicken embryos can promote the active demethylation of DNA. In hemimethylated DNA (i.e., methylated on one strand only), demethylation of 5mCpG occurs through nucleotide excision repair. The 1st step of demethylation is the formation of specific nicks 5' from 5-methyldeoxycytidine. Nicks are also obsd. in vitro on sym. methylated CpGs (i.e., methylated on both strands) but they result in breakage of the oligonucleotide with no repair. No specific nicks are obsd. on the nonmethylated CpG. Nicks are strictly 5mCpG-specific and do not occur on 5mCpC, 5mCpT, 5mCpA, or 6mApT. The effect of nonspecific nuclease(s) was

ruled out. The nicking of mCpG takes place in the presence of 20 mM EDTA, irresp. of the nature of the sequence surrounding the 5mCpG. No methylcytosine glycosylase activity could be detected. The repair is aphidicolin and N-ethylmaleimide resistant, suggesting a repair action by DNA polymerase .beta.. In exts. of chicken embryos, the excision repair of mCpG is highest between the 6th and the 12th day of development, whereas it is barely detectable in nuclear exts. from different organs of adults. The possible implications of 5mCpG endonuclease activity in active demethylation of DNA during differentiation is discussed.

IT 53078-95-8

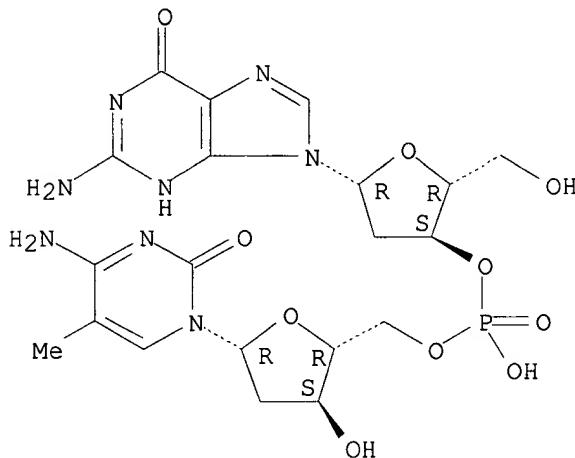
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(demethylation of and DNA nicking at, by chicken embryo nuclear exts.)

RN 53078-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:181471 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:181471

TITLE: Two new photoaffinity polyamines appear to alter the helical twist of DNA in nucleosome core particles

AUTHOR(S): Clark, Elizabeth; Swank, Richard A.; Morgan, James E.; Basu, Hirak; Matthews, Harry R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Chem., Univ. California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1991), 30(16), 4009-20  
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Two new photoaffinity derivs. of polyamines have been synthesized by the reaction of spermine or spermidine with Me 4-azidobenzimidate. The new compds. were purified chromatog. and characterized by several methods including proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy. The spermine deriv. is N1-ABA-spermine [(azidobenzamidino)spermine], and the spermidine deriv. is a mixt. of N1- and N8-ABA-spermidine. ABA-spermine stabilizes nucleosome core particles in thermal denaturation expts., with similar but not identical effects when compared with the parent polyamine, spermine. In CD expts., ABA-spermine was capable of producing a B .fwdarw. Z transition in poly(dG-m5dC) at a concn. of 30 .mu.M, compared with 5 .mu.M required to produce the same effect with spermine. On the other hand, ANB-spermine [(azidonitrobenzoyl)spermine; Morgan, J. E., et al. stabilized the B form of poly(dG-br5dC). ABA-spermine is a potent inhibitor of ornithine decarboxylase from Escherichia coli, giving 50% inhibition at 0.12 mM,

while ANB-spermine is a modest inhibitor, comparable to spermine or spermidine. Under conditions of nitrogen-limited growth, yeast take up ABA-spermine and ABA-spermidine at approx. one-third to one-half the rate of spermidine or spermine. In contrast, ANB-spermine was not significantly taken up. The photoaffinity polyamines were used to photoaffinity label the DNA in nucleosome core particles, and the sites of labeling were detd. by exonuclease protection. All photoaffinity reagents showed both nonspecific labeling and specific sites of higher occupancy. However, the positions of the sites varied: the ANB-spermine sites confirmed those previously reported (Morgan et al., 1980); the ABA-spermine and ABA-spermidine sites were spaced at 9.8 base pair intervals from the 3' end of each DNA strand. This observation, together with the effect of spermine on the CD of DNA in nucleosome core particles, implies that polyamines alter the helical twist of DNA in nucleosome core particles. The ABA-polyamines are offered as general-purpose photoaffinity polyamine reagents.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: PRP (Properties)

(conformation of, photoaffinity polyamine effect on)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

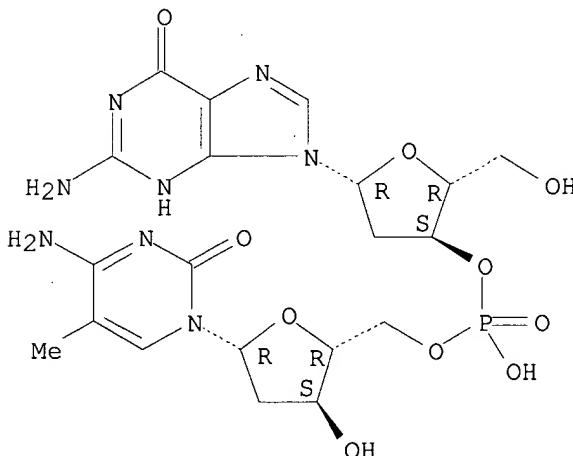
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:436068 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:36068

TITLE: Scanning tunnelling microscopy of Z-DNA

AUTHOR(S): Arscott, Patricia G.; Lee, Gil; Bloomfield, Victor A.; Evans, D. Fennell

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, 55108, USA

SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1989), 339(6224), 484-6

CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Scanning tunnelling microscopy images are presented for poly(dG-me5dC).cntdot.poly(dG-me5dC) in the Z-form. Both the general

appearance of the fibers and measurements of helical parameters are in good agreement with models derived from x-ray diffraction.

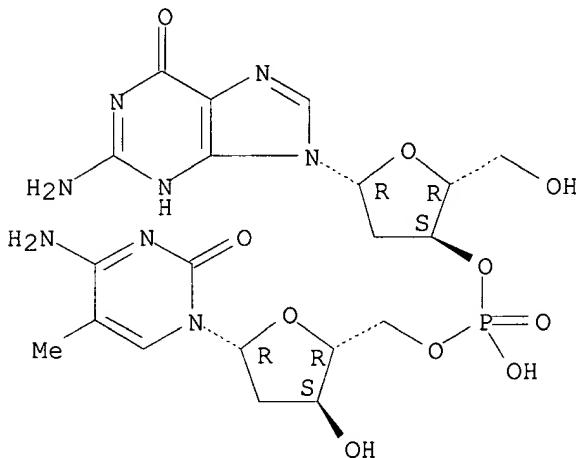
IT 53078-95-8

RL: ANST (Analytical study)  
(double-stranded, Z-form of, scanning tunnelling microscopy of)

RN 53078-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:402886 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:2886

TITLE: Structural alteration from non-B to B-form could reflect DNase I hypersensitivity

AUTHOR(S): Ramesh, N.; Brahmachari, Samir K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mol. Biophys. Unit, Indian Inst. Sci., Bangalore, 560 012, India

SOURCE: Journal of Biomolecular Structure & Dynamics (1989), 6(5), 899-906

CODEN: JBSDD6; ISSN: 0739-1102

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Preferential cleavage of active genes by DNase I has been correlated with a structurally altered conformation of DNA at the hypersensitive site in chromatin. To gain understanding of the structural requirements for gene activation as probed by DNase I action, DNase I digestion of synthetic polynucleotides capable of adopting B and non-B conformation (like Z-form) was studied. B-form polynucleotides were more readily digested. Left handed Z form DNA present within a natural sequence in supercoiled plasmid showed marked resistance towards DNase I digestion. Alternating purine-pyrimidine sequences adopting Z-conformation exhibited DNase I footprinting even in a protein free system. The results indicate that (1) altered structure like Z-DNA is not a favorable substrate for DNase I, (2) both ends of the alternating purine-pyrimidine insert showed hypersensitivity, (3) B-form with a minor groove of 12-13 .ANG. is a more favorable substrate for DNase I than an altered structure, (4) any DNA structures deviating largely from B form with a capacity to flip over to the B-form are potential targets for the DNase I enzymic probes in naked DNA.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(DNase I sensitivity of, B-form and Z-form conformation effect on)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

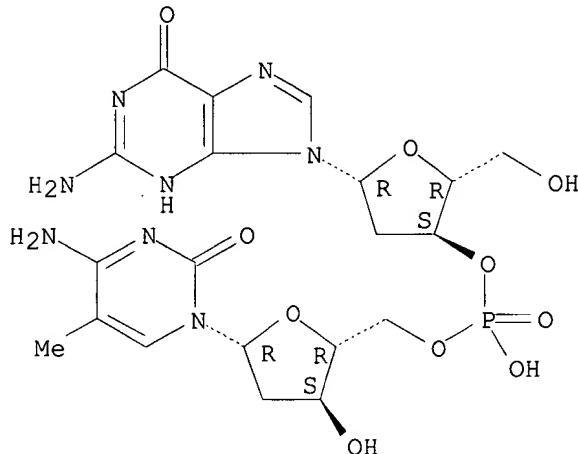
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-,  
homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:632010 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:232010

TITLE: Enzymic incorporation of modified nucleosides into oligoribonucleotides

AUTHOR(S): Zhenodarova, S. M.; Klyagina, V. P.; Sedel'nikova, E. A.; Smolyaninova, O. A.; Soboleva, I. A.; Khabarova, M. I.; Gulyaeva, V. I.; Frolova, N. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol. Phys., Pushchino, USSR

SOURCE: Bioorganicheskaya Khimiya (1987), 13(8), 1037-44

CODEN: BIKHD7; ISSN: 0132-3423

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

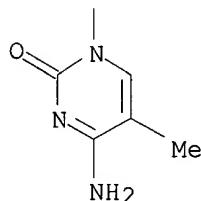
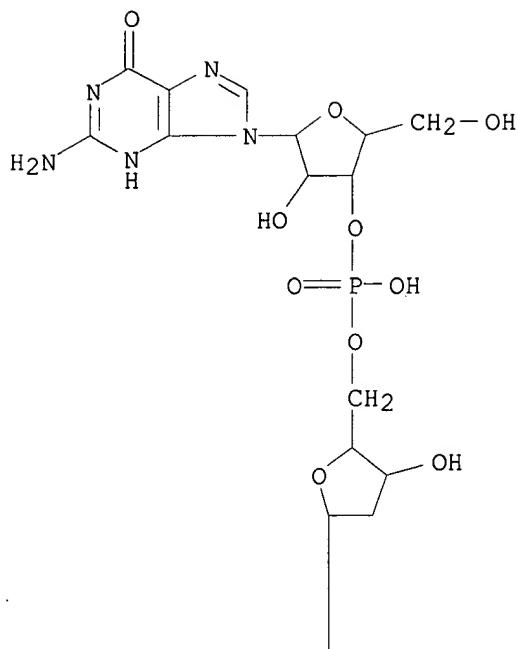
AB The incorporation of modified nucleosides (tRNA components) and their analogs into oligonucleotides by a variety of RNases which differed in their substrate specificities, by polynucleotide phosphorylases, and by phage T4 RNA ligase was investigated. Pseudouridine, dihydrouridine, ribothymidine, 5-methylcytidine, inosine, and 6-methyladenosine could be incorporated by most of the RNases tested, including RNases Pb2, Pcl2, Pb1, Pchl, C2, T1, and A. 3-Methylcytidine and 4-acetylcystidine generally functioned as phosphate acceptors with the guanyl-specific RNases, whereas 1-methyladenosine was incorporated by RNase Pcl2. 7-Methylguanosine and 1-methylguanosine 2',3'-cyclophosphates could serve as phosphate donors with RNase Pb2. 6-Isopentenyladenosine did not act as a phosphate acceptor for RNase Pb2.

IT 65676-43-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prepn. of)

RN 65676-43-9 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:596292 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:196292  
 TITLE: Specificity of monoclonal anti-Z-DNA antibodies from unimmunized MRL/Mp-1pr/1pr mice  
 AUTHOR(S): Bergen, H. Robert, III; Losman, Michele J.; O'Connor, Timothy; Zacharias, Wolfgang; Larson, Jacquelynn E.; Accavitti, Mary Ann; Wells, Robert D.; Koopman, William J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Univ. Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (1987), 139(3), 743-8  
 CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Antibodies reactive with left-handed Z-DNA arise spontaneously in the sera of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis and in autoimmune MRL mice. Here, the authors characterized 4 monoclonal anti-Z-DNA antibodies from unimmunized MRL/Mp-1pr/1pr mice that do not cross-react with B-DNA and can discriminate between different types of left-handed helices. Two of the monoclonal antibodies (Za and Zi) behaved similarly in that they bound to 2 forms of Z-DNA (Br-poly(dG-dC).poly(dG-dC) and AAF-poly-(dG-dC).poly(dG-dC)) but not to 2 other Z-form DNA (poly(dG-5BrdC).poly(dG-5BrdC) or poly(dG-5-MedC).poly(dG-5MedC)).

Neither antibody (Za or Zi) bound significantly to B-DNA or to denatured DNA. A third antibody (Ze) exhibited similar binding characteristics for the Z-DNA preps., but also recognized denatured DNA. In contrast, a fourth antibody (3-7.3) bound preferentially to poly(dG-5BrC).poly(dG-5BrdC) in Z conformation. These results provide the first evidence for anti-Z-DNA autoantibodies in autoimmune mice that do not cross-react with native or denatured DNA and indicate that these antibodies exhibit considerable heterogeneity in their fine binding specificity.

IT 53078-96-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(double-stranded, prepn. and autoantibodies to Z DNA binding to,  
specificity of)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

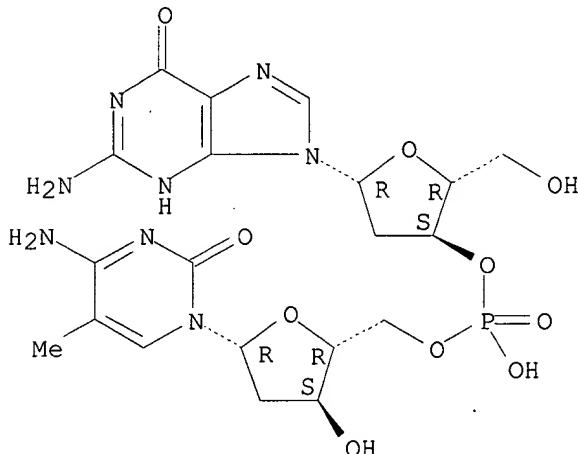
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-,  
homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:29492 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:29492

TITLE: Vacuum ultraviolet circular dichroism of double  
stranded nucleic acids

AUTHOR(S): Sutherland, John C.; Lin, Bohai; Mugavero, JoAnn;  
Trunk, John; Tomasz, Maria; Santella, Regina; Marky,  
Luis; Breslauer, Kenneth J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biol. Dep., Brookhaven Natl. Lab., Upton, NY, 11973,  
USA

SOURCE: Photochemistry and Photobiology (1986), 44(3), 295-301  
CODEN: PHCBAP; ISSN: 0031-8655

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The vacuum-UV CD (VUV-CD) of double-stranded DNA and RNA is greater in  
amplitude than the CD of these mols. for wavelengths longer than 200 nm.  
The amplitude of the VUV-CD depends on the base compn. of DNA, with  
guanine-cytosine base pairs contributing more intensity than  
adenine-thymine base pairs. The shape and amplitude of the VUV-CD are  
better indicators of nucleic acid conformation (A, B, or Z) than are those  
of the longer wavelength CD. The unique features are illustrated of  
VUV-CD with specific examples. In the presence of Cs and EtOH, VUV-CD

reveals that poly(dA-dC).cntdot.poly(dG-dT) forms a right handed double helix despite the inversion of the longer wavelength CD, which usually is used as a benchmark for the left-handed form. The greater magnitude of the VUV-CD of DNA and RNA compared to longer wavelengths means that the VUV-CD is less susceptible to distortion by the induced CD of UV-absorbing ligands like mitomycin C and N-2-acetylaminofluorene.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(double-stranded, conformation of, detn. of, by vacuum-UV CD)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

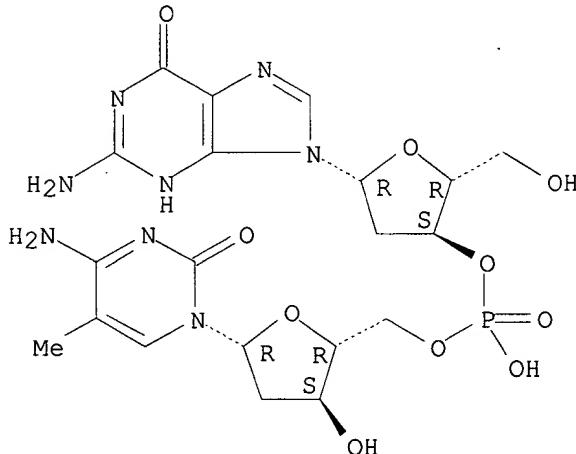
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:163844 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:163844

TITLE: Vacuum UV CD of the low-salt Z-forms of poly(rG-dC).cntdot.poly(rG-dC), and poly(dGm5dC).cntdot.poly(dG-m5dC)

AUTHOR(S): Behe, Michael J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., City Univ. New York, Flushing, NY, 11367, USA

SOURCE: Biopolymers (1986), 25(3), 519-23  
CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The vacuum CD spectra of poly(rG-dC).poly(rG-dC) and poly(dG-m5dC).poly(dG-m5dC) (m5dC = 5-methyldeoxycytidylate) have been obtained for the low-salt Z-conformations on both polymers. The spectra are very similar to those for the high-salt Z-forms. This behavior is consistent with the suggestion that the low- and high-salt Z-forms are comprised of different proportions of ZI- and ZII-conformations.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(double-stranded, CD of low-salt Z forms of)

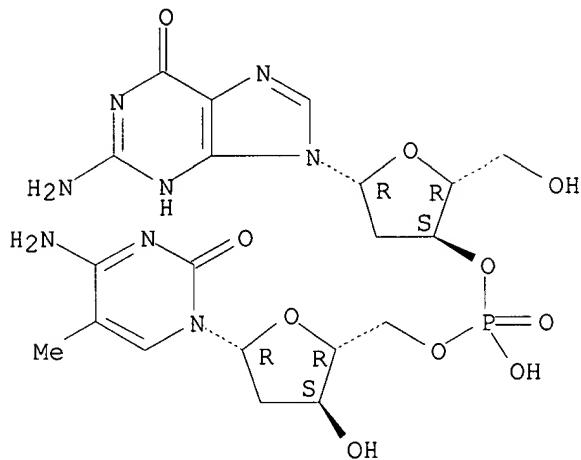
RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8  
CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:402719 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:2719

TITLE: Synthesis of guanylyl (3'.fwdarw.

5')-5-methylcytidine (Gpm5C), a dinucleoside monophosphate which is unable to function as a primer in the synthesis of RNA by the influenza A virus RNA polymerase

AUTHOR(S): Khan, Zainub; Ariatti, Mario; Hawtrey, Arthur

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Durban-Westville, Durban, 4000, S. Afr.

SOURCE: Nucleosides & Nucleotides (1984), 3(1), 69-76

CODEN: NUNUD5; ISSN: 0732-8311

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-5-methylcytidine (Gpm5C) was synthesized enzymically by the use of RNase T1 at high enzyme diln. In contrast with GpC, the methylated dinucleoside monophosphate was inactive as a primer for RNA synthesis by RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RNA replicase) of influenza A virus. However, in expts. where Gpm5C was added with either GpC or ApG at the start of the reaction, the methylated nucleoside monophosphate inhibited the incorporation of [3H]CTP into RNA to a considerable extent; in the case of ApG plus Gpm5C, the obsd. inhibition was .apprx.85%, whereas with GpC plus Gpm5C, the inhibition was 95%. These findings on the inhibition of influenza A virus RNA formation by Gpm5C suggest the design and synthesis of useful drugs of this type as possible agents for interfering with the replication of influenza A virus.

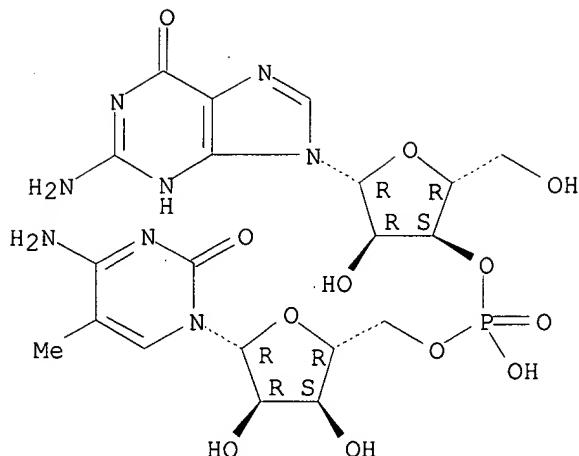
IT 96751-86-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(prep. and RNA replicase of influenza A virus inhibition by)

RN 96751-86-9 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:589973 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:189973

TITLE: Adriamycin inhibits the B to Z transition of poly(dGm5dC).cntdot.poly(dGm5dC)

AUTHOR(S): Chen, Chiwan; Knop, Richard H.; Cohen, Jack S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Theor. Phys. Biol., Natl. Inst. Child Health Human Dev., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1983), 22(24), 5468-71

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Adriamycin inhibited the Mg<sup>2+</sup>-induced B-to-Z conformational transition of poly(dGm5dC).cntdot.poly(dGm5dC) and reduced the degree of cooperativity of the transition. Addnl., adriamycin alone converted the Z-form to the B-form in a cooperative manner. These results indicate that adriamycin binds preferentially to the B-form, which could be relevant to its mode of cytotoxic action.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(double-stranded, B-to-Z conformational transitions of, adriamycin effect on)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

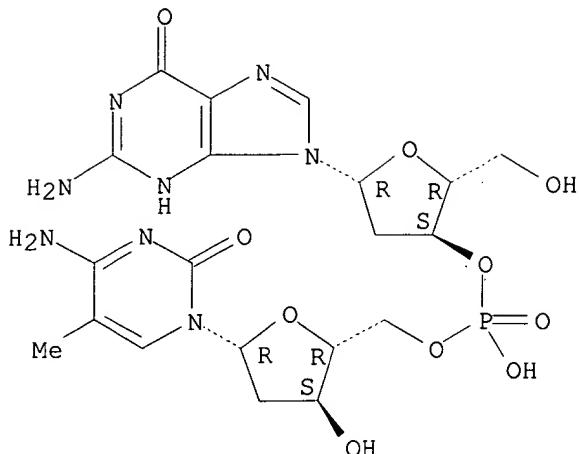
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:211704 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:211704

TITLE: B-Z transition in methylated DNA. A quantum-chemical study

AUTHOR(S): Van Lier, Johan J. C.; Smits, Marieke T.; Buck, Henk M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Org. Chem., Eindhoven Univ. Technol., Eindhoven, Neth.

SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1983), 132(1), 55-62  
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB On the basis of modified neglect of differential overlap (MNDO) quantum-chem. calcns. on nucleoside systems, the effect of methylation on the energies calcd. for the rotation around the glycosidic C(1')-N bond is described. There is a high anti-syn activation energy in the case of the pyrimidine nucleosides cytidine and 5-methylcytidine (m5C), whereas for the purine nucleosides guanosine, 6-methylguanosine, 7-methylguanosine, and 8-methylguanosine (m8G) only moderate anti-syn energetic barriers were calcd. This result is consistent with the exptl. obsd. preference for d(G-C)2, d(G-C)3, and d(G-m5C)3 duplexes to adopt Z-DNA structures, in which the syn conformation of guanine is favored. Enhanced anti-syn activation energy with respect to the unmethylated deriv. was calcd. in the cases of m5C and m8G. This result is rationalized on the basis of steric and electronic factors. In addn., an increased stabilization of the syn conformer due to selective methylation of guanine was calcd. The data obtained are in good correspondence with the exptl. obsd. B-Z transition in synthetic methylated DNA duplexes with alternating dC-dG sequence. The work concerning the initiating step in the B-Z transition which involves rotation around the C(4')-C(5') bond induced by P(V) trigonal bipyramidal intermediates, is discussed. In combination with the rotation around the glycosidic C(1')-N bond, it can be shown that the phosphate within the dpC structure is selectively activated.

IT 53078-95-8 85819-78-9 85819-79-0

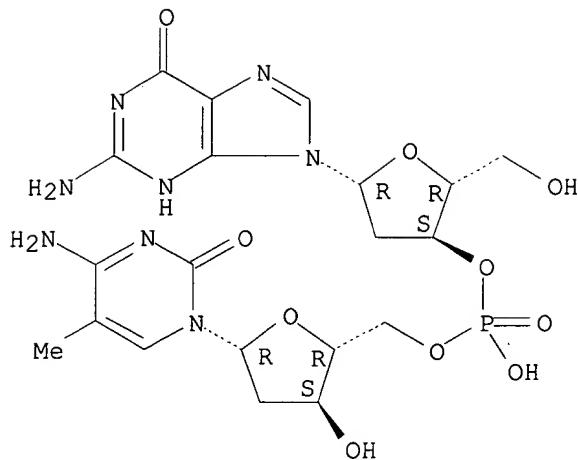
RL: PRP (Properties)

(B-Z conformational transition of, methylation in relation to)

RN 53078-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxyguanyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

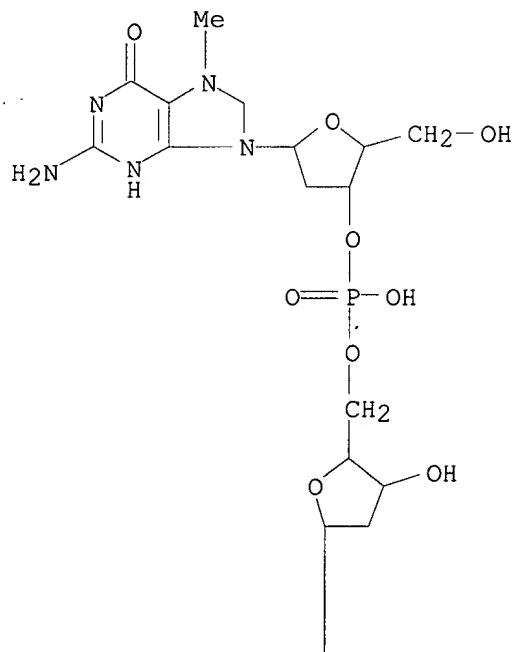
Absolute stereochemistry.



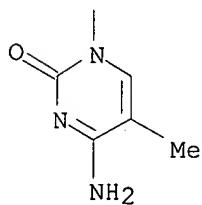
RN 85819-78-9 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxy-7-methylguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



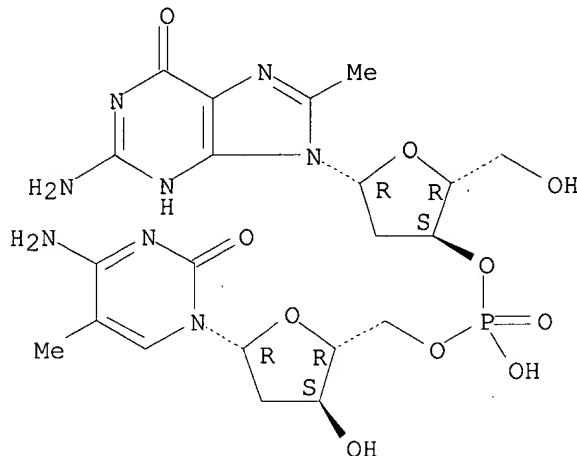
PAGE 2-A



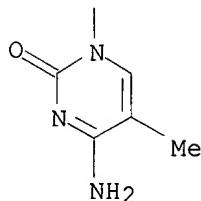
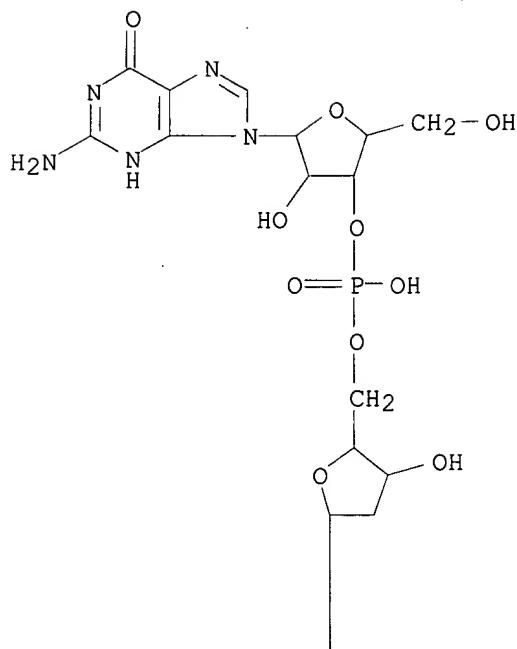
\*\*\* FRAGMENT DIAGRAM IS INCOMPLETE \*\*\*

RN 85819-79-0 CAPLUS  
CN Cytidine, 2'-deoxy-8-methylguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:100809 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:100809  
TITLE: Step-wise oligonucleotide synthesis. XXIV. The 5-substituted pyrimidine nucleosides as phosphate acceptors in the synthesis of internucleotide bonds catalyzed by ribonucleases of different specificity  
AUTHOR(S): Zhenodarova, S. M.; Sedel'nikova, E. A.; Smolyaninova, O. A.; Soboleva, I. A.; Khabarova, M. I.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol. Phys., Pushchino, USSR  
SOURCE: Bioorganicheskaya Khimiya (1977), 3(11), 1479-83  
CODEN: BIKHD7; ISSN: 0132-3423  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
AB Dinucleoside monophosphates (CpN, GpN, and ApN) were synthesized from nucleoside 2',3'-cyclic phosphates and 5-substituted pyrimidine nucleosides (5-methyldeoxycytidine, 5-bromodeoxycytidine, 5-iododeoxycytidine, 5-methyluridine, 5-methyldeoxyuridine, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, 5-azacytidine) with the participation of RNase A, RNase T1 and Penicillium brevicompactum RNase. The effects caused by the substituents in the position 5 of phosphate acceptors were different for RNases of different substrate specificity. Apparently, the RNases used differ in the arrangement of contact sites for phosphate acceptors.  
IT 65676-43-9  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)  
(formation of, by RNase)  
RN 65676-43-9 CAPLUS  
CN Cytidine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:142016 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:142016  
 TITLE: Physical studies on synthetic DNA containing 5-methylcytosine  
 AUTHOR(S): Gill, James E.; Mazrimas, Joseph A.; Bishop, Clyde C., Jr.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lawrence Livermore Lab., Univ. California, Livermore, CA, USA  
 SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1974), 335(3), 330-48  
 CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The absorption spectra of poly(dI) .cntdot. poly(m5dC) and poly(dI-m5dC) .cntdot. poly(dI-m5dC) closely resembled the spectra of an equimolar mixt. of nucleotides; the maxima near 250 nm corresponded to dIMP absorption and the shoulder at 278 nm corresponded to 5-methyldeoxyCMP absorption. In contrast, when dIMP was replaced by dGMP, the maxima remained near 250 nm, but there was no shoulder; the pyrimidine absorption appeared to be blue-shifted by approx. 28 nm. The fluorescence of 5-methyldeoxy-CMP was unperturbed when incorporated into random-coil poly(m5dC) and was blue-shifted by approx. 8 nm when incorporated into poly(dI-m5dC) .cntdot. poly(dI-m5dC). Incorporation of 5-methyldeoxy-CMP into poly(dG-m5dC)

.cntdot. poly(dG-m5dC) reduced the fluorescence yield several-fold and blue-shifted the emission by approx. 50 nm. Methylation of pyrimidines raised the melting temp. of both poly(dR-dY).cntdot. poly(dR-dY) poly(dR).cntdot. poly(dY) and reversed the order of melting: methylation and bromination gave the homopolymer pair a higher melting temp. than the alternating copolymer. Methylation also invariably reduced the buoyant d. of the synthetic DNAs in neutral and alk. CsCl, but the decrement was not const. Methylation of poly(dI-dC) also reduced its buoyant d. in neutral and alk. Cs<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Methylation of poly(dG-dC) increased its buoyant d. in neutral Cs<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and reduced it in alk. Cs<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

IT 53078-96-9

RL: PRP (Properties)  
(fluorescence of)

RN 53078-96-9 CAPLUS

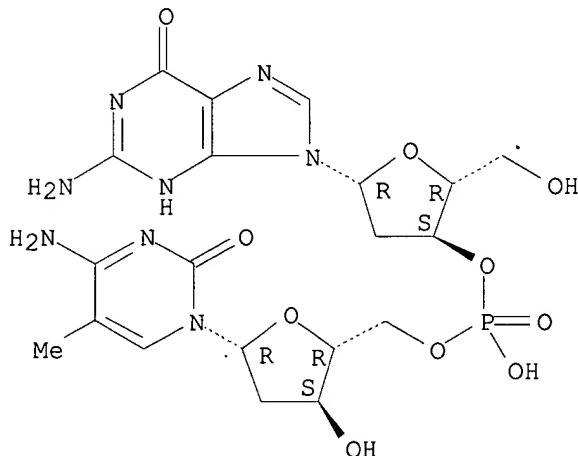
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidyl-(5'.fwdarw.3')-2'-deoxy-,  
homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8

CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:53855 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:53855

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:9517e-g

TITLE: Column chromatography of oligonucleotides from amino acidtransfer ribonucleic acid

AUTHOR(S): Staehelin, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: CIBA Ltd., Basel, Switz.

SOURCE: Biochem. J. (1963), 89(1), 2P

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Analysis of the oligonucleotides obtained from enzymic digests of ribonucleic acid (RNA) shows non-randomness of the base distribution. Sol. RNA yields the dinucleotides: adenosine-pseudouridine, guanylpseudouridine, 2-dimethylguanylcytidine, 2-dimethylguanylpsuedouridine, guanylthymine riboside, guanyl-5-methylcytidine, and a trinucleotide, 1-methylguanyl-2-methylguanylcytidine equal in amts. to those of the normal trinucleotide adenylyladenylylcytidine and twice as frequent as adenylyladenylylpseudouridine. Sequences of purified fractions have shown great differences among the individual sol. RNA chains.

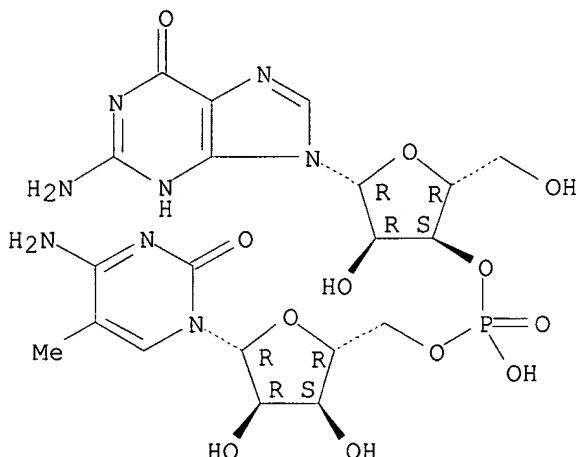
Guanyl15-methyleytidine occurred in stoichiometric amts. in a sol. RNA fraction 21-fold enriched in serine-incorporating activity; adenyl-adenylyluridine was lacking.

IT 96751-86-9, Cytidine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-5-methyl-  
(formation from amino acid-transfer ribonucleic acid)

RN 96751-86-9 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 18 OF 18 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:3419 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Methods and kits for determining a risk to develop cancer, for evaluating an effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy and for correlating between an activity of a DNA repair enzyme and a cancer

INVENTOR(S):

Livneh, Zvi, Rehovot, ISRAEL

Paz-Elizur, Tamar, Rehovot, ISRAEL

Blumenstein, Sara, Rehovot, ISRAEL

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. at The Weizmann Institute of Science (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER            KIND            DATE

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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 2003003454        A1        20030102

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 2001-815015        A1        20010323 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: G.E. EHRLICH (1995) LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

59

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:

12 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT:

1600

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and kits for (i) determining a risk of a subject to develop cancer; (ii) evaluating an effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy administered to a cancer patient; and (iii) determining a presence of correlation or non-correlation between an activity of at least one DNA repair enzyme and at least one cancer, are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 479668-84-3 479668-85-4

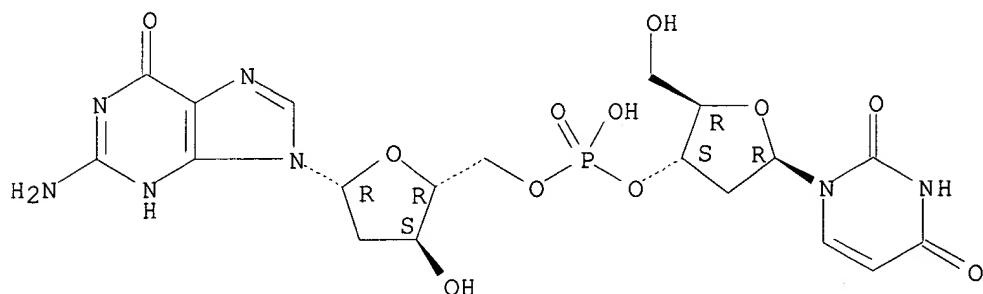
(DNA repair enzyme activity in detg. risk to develop cancer, in evaluating effectiveness and dosage of cancer therapy and in

correlation with cancer)  
RN 479668-84-3 USPATFULL  
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxyuridylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-, complex with  
2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (1:1) (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 82137-71-1  
CMF C19 H24 N7 O11 P  
CDES 5:B-D-ERYTHRO, B-D-ERYTHRO

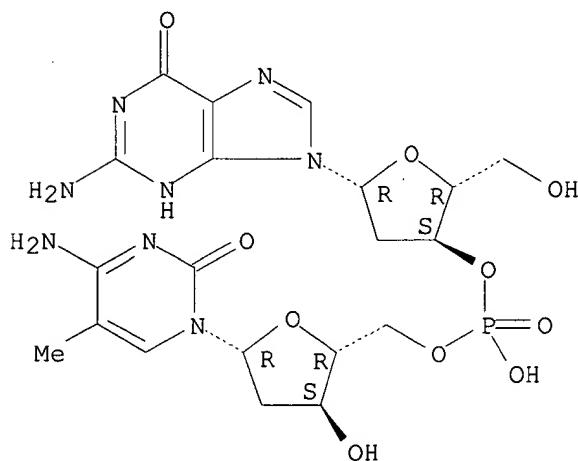
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 53078-95-8  
CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P  
CDES 5:B-D-ERYTHRO, B-D-ERYTHRO

Absolute stereochemistry.

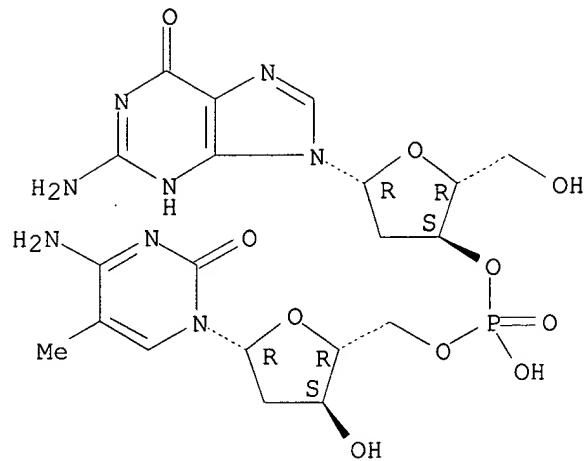


RN 479668-85-4 USPATFULL  
CN Guanosine, thymidylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-, complex with  
2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (1:1) (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53078-95-8  
CMF C20 H27 N8 O10 P  
CDES 5:B-D-ERYTHRO, B-D-ERYTHRO

Absolute stereochemistry.



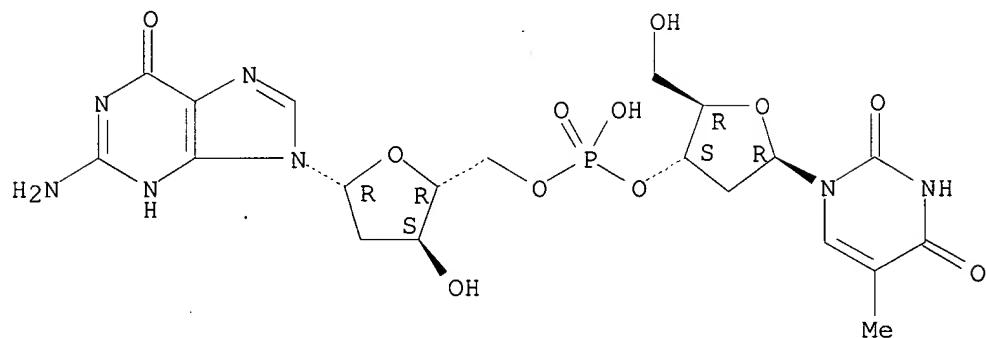
CM 2

CRN 4251-20-1

CMF C20 H26 N7 O11 P

CDES 5:B-D-ERYTHRO, B-D-ERYTHRO

Absolute stereochemistry.



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